

B. F. TAYLOR,  
Steamer.  
Lighters and Steam Launches  
Supplied.  
ILOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES No. 1441. 日一月正年六十二緒光 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

六拜禮

號十月二英港香

THE UNITED ASBESTOS  
ORIENTAL AGENCY.

Sole Agents for the  
UNITED ASBESTOS COM-  
PANY, LTD. LONDON.  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Managers.

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 12,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCLOSED ..... " 12,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 7,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:  
TOKIO. KOBE.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS. NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
TIENTSIEN. NEWCHWANG.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARKS' BANK, LTD.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.  
HONGKONG AGENCY:—INTEREST ALLOWED  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.  
" 6 " 4 "  
" 3 " 3 "

S. CHIOW, Hongkong Manager.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1900. [11]

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE  
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SHANGHAI TAELS.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agents:  
CANTON. PEKING.  
CILEFOO. PENANG.  
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.  
CHUNKING. SWATOW.  
FOOCHOW. TIENSIN.  
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
Advances made on approved securities.  
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
3% per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.  
4% " " 6 "  
5% " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1900. [14]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £1,000,000  
RESERVE, LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £250,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 "  
" 3 " 2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1898. [13]

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Paid up Capital ..... £ 324,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:—  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | D. Gillies, Esq.  
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. | J. T. Lauts, Esq.  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. V. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5%  
Hongkong, 20th December, 1899. [18]

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £11,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.  
N. A. SIEMES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
David Meyer Moses, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. | A. J. Raymond, Esq.  
A. Haupt, Esq. | R. L. Richardson, Esq.  
The Hon. J. J. Keswick, P. Sachse, Esq.  
A. McConachie, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—Sir THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3% per Cent per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4% per Cent per Annum.  
THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 24th January, 1900. [19]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER  
CENT, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

£4.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex Factory.

£2.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
General Managers

Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [11]

## Intimations.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL REMARKS  
LONDON, &c. Bengal ..... S. Barcham ..... Noon, 17th Feb. ... Freight or Passage.  
JAPAN ..... Rurillat ..... S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R. About 17th Feb. ... Freight or Passage.  
SHANGHAI ..... Coromandel ..... F. W. Vibert, R.N.R. About 17th Feb. ... Freight or Passage.  
LONDON ..... Canton ..... C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R. About 22nd Feb. ... Freight or Passage.  
SHAI & JAPAN Java ..... G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. About 24th Feb. ... Freight or Passage.  
KOBE ..... Candia ..... W. H. Haughton, R.N.R. About 3rd Mar. ... Freight only.  
MARSEILLES & LONDON { PARRAMATTA ..... 31st March } Freight or Passage.  
DIRECT { MASSILIA ..... 14th April } Freight or Passage.  
(Without Transhipment).

\* See Special Advertisement. (Passing through the Inland Sea).

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. REITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [15]

### IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, NAPLES,  
GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS;  
ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS SAILING DATES  
OLDENBURG ..... WEDNESDAY, 21st February.  
BAVERN ..... WEDNESDAY, 7th March.  
STUTTGART ..... WEDNESDAY, 21st March.  
KONIG ALBERT ..... WEDNESDAY, 4th April.  
WEIMAR ..... WEDNESDAY, 18th April.  
PRINZ HEINRICH ..... WEDNESDAY, and May.  
PREUSSEN ..... WEDNESDAY, 16th May.  
HAMBURG ..... WEDNESDAY, 30th May.  
SACHSEN ..... THURSDAY, 14th June.  
OLDENBURG ..... THURSDAY, 28th June.  
BAVERN ..... THURSDAY, 12th July.  
STUTTGART ..... THURSDAY, 26th July.  
KONIG ALBERT ..... THURSDAY, 9th August.  
WEIMAR ..... THURSDAY, 23rd August.  
PREUSSEN ..... THURSDAY, 6th September.

17]

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1900. [22]

### CLAYMORE.

### FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

### THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

[25]

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VIOLINS. GUITARS. CORNETS,  
CELLOS. BANJOS. TRUMPETS,  
MANDOLINES. GUITARRAS. EUPHONIUMS,  
MANDOLAS. ZITHERS. CLARINETS, &c.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Intimations.

### THE NATIONAL TENSION

THAT THE  
RELIEF OF LADYSMITH  
WILL REMOVE, IS NOTHING TO THE RELIEF YOU WILL EXPERIENCE BY TAKING  
BALSMIC  
COUGH LINCTUS.

## SOLE PROPRIETORS:

### CONFESSIONS, 25c.

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [16]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE  
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED, London, by their  
Attorney ROBERT W. BORTHWICK have  
on the Third Day of November, 1899, applied  
for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register  
of TRADE MARKS, of the following  
TRADE MARKS,

1. The Facsimile of a Fisherman, in a stand-  
ing attitude, carrying a Cod Fish over  
his back.  
2. The Letters P.P.P. in a Diamond, sur-  
rounded by the words SCOTT & BOWNE,  
LIMITED, and on the outside the words,  
PERFECT, PERMANENT, PALA-  
TABLE;

in the name of SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,  
Manufacturing Chemists Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 98  
Great Saffron Hill, London, England.

Who claim to be the sole Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARKS have been used by  
SCOTT & BOWNE since 1876.

The TRADE MARKS are intended to be  
used by the applicants forthwith, in respect of  
the following:

A Chemical Substance prepared for use in  
Medicine and Pharmacy to it.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil  
and the Hypophosphites of Lime and  
Soda, in Class Three.

A Facsimile of the TRADE MARKS can  
be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary  
of Hongkong and also at the office of Messrs.  
SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., 9 Praya Central  
Hongkong.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1899.

ROBERT W. BORTHWICK,  
Attorney for  
SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED,  
LONDON.

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL GIVE FIVE PERFORMANCES

OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD,

ON THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAM.

BY W. S. GILBERT & ARTHUR SULIVAN,

MONDAY, 12th February.

THURSDAY, 15th "

SATURDAY, 17th "

MONDAY, 26th "

Commencing each Evening at 9 P.M. precisely.

Dress Circle and Stalls ..... \$3

Pit ..... Half-price to the Pit for Soldiers, Sailors,  
and Police in Uniform.

TICKETS can be obtained at the Booking  
Office of the Theatre, CITY HALL, on and after  
MONDAY, the 5th February, at 10 A.M.

The BOOKING OFFICE will be OPEN Daily  
from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. except  
on Race Days, when it will be Open from 10  
A.M. to 12 NOON.

Late Trains will run 1/2 hour after the fall of  
the curtain.

H. C. NICOLLE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1900. [12ab]

## To Let.

NO. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK, from  
1st April next.

Apply to BELILIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1900. [155d]

TO LET.</p

To-day's  
Advertisements.

LECTURE.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE has kindly consented to deliver an Address on "FOOTBINDING," in the St. Andrew's Hall at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant; at 5.15 P.M.

Her Excellency Lady BLAKE will take the Chair.

The MEETING is open to Ladies and Members of the Public.

H. E. POLLOCK,  
Hon. Secretary,

HONGKONG OLD VOLUMES  
SOCIETY.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [178b]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE  
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHUEN YEE SUN carrying on business at FATSCHAN, CANTON, in the Empire of China, as TEA MERCHANTS have, on the 26th day of January, 1898, applied for the Registration in Hongkong in the REGISTER of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:

順義孫

in the Name of SHUEN YEE SUN who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the Applicants since the year 1890 in respect of the following GOODS:

TEA in Class 42.

Dated the 10th day of February, 1900.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,

13, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong. [178b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"HANCHOW."

Captain Pearce, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [150b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."

Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [152b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."

Captain Anderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamer of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [153b]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE."

Captain Blaxland, will be despatched for the above port, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [156b]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE."

H. N. Vyvyan, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [157b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

Taking Cargo at London Rates.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR."

Captain Asquith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [158b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALCHAS."

Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th March.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [159b]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

mainly between outposts, and the Boers retired when the British re-inforced their outlying camps.

LATER.

More Re-enforcements.

Mr. Wyndham (Under Secretary of War) stated in the House that it has been decided to send to South Africa 17 more battalions of Militia and 300 more Yeomanry, bringing the total number of troops to 194,000 exclusive of ineffectives and casualties.

Casualties.

The casualties at Potgieter Drift, up to noon on Tuesday, amounted to 2 officers killed, 15 wounded, and about 216 men killed and wounded.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER GAZETTE SERVICE.

The Recent Fighting.

LONDON, February 8th.

The Standard's Correspondent says that General Lyttelton's Brigade was engaged in the main attack at the Tugela river and that the Durhans and Rifle Brigade carried two Kopjes at the Point of the bayonet and bivouacked on the spots.

The Times Correspondent says that the enemy, on Tuesday afternoon, were successful at the Northern end of the Kopjes but reinforcements arriving, the position was recaptured by the bayonet.

Reuter's Correspondent at Spearman's Camp, Wednesday evening, says that General Buller began the advance on Monday and making a feint frontal attack advanced towards Brakfontein. The Boers opened fire at 11 o'clock with artillery and sent several shells into the infantry who retired an hour later.

In the meantime the British attacked vigorously on the extreme right, and the Engineers quickly constructed a pontoon bridge, while Cannon, hidden in the trees, bombarded the Boer position heavily, and the infantry advanced. The Boers were completely surprised and the high hill, a continuation of the Brakfontein range was captured by 4 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 10th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has risen on the China coast. Pressure remains high over Central China. Gradients moderate, with strong monsoon on the coast and in the N. of the China Sea. FORECAST:—Moderate N. to N.E. winds; fair.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

At 29, North Szechen Road, on the 5th of February, the wife of J. H. JOHNS, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE WAR.

The telegrams which we publish to-day report the progress of the war of a much more reassuring nature than any we have received for some time. Then too, there is an absence of "gush." We are not told this time that the Boer position is untenable nor that General BULLER is certain of success. It is also worthy of note that this is the first intimation of a feint having been employed by the British attacking force and it has apparently proved successful. Hitherto our commandants appear to have simply hurled their men at the enemy's front and trusted to British pluck and daring to carry the day, and, on almost every occasion, we have seen that pluck and dash without strategy are useless in the face of modern weapons. The men are quite capable of carrying the position attacked, but—and the but is a big one—they never live to reach it in the face of the murderous fire poured into them. It is evident that to be victorious we must employ craft and the change in tactics points to the fact that this view of the case is coming to the front. It would, of course, be impudent to criticize the actions of our generals, particularly when one takes into consideration our great distance from the scene of operations and the very meagre details available, but still the fact remains that a feint has succeeded where a frontal attack failed and this in itself is worthy of comment. It is also evident that there is as yet no intention of abandoning all efforts to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith by way of the Tugela and it is pleasing to know that General WURF will not be allowed to fall into the hands of the Boers if the relief of the town can be accomplished.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE WAR.

General Buller's Advance.

LONDON, February 8th.

The fact that the Japanese Society of East-Asian Associated Literature has established a school in China at Nanking is interesting and is a step in the direction of the policy of "China for the Japanese" advocated by Marquis Ito in an important speech delivered before a meeting of the Shokkoan, an Association of the leading business men at Kobe, in November last. The Marquis said that "China was the goal to which the business enterprise of the Japanese should aspire, and should Japanese business people fail to establish their foothold in China the result would not only be a death blow to the trade and commerce of Japan but might even become a menace to the stability of her national existence and if Japan was to hold her own the Japanese people must at once awaken to a sense of their responsibilities."

The above Society has evidently taken the hint thrown out by the veteran statesman and the opening of this school will serve as an instance of the eagerness of the Japanese people to seize every opportunity of increasing their interests in China.

THE FATALITY ON THE  
"WHEELING."

INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.

We have recently heard a great deal about the Anglo-American alliance and that "blood is thicker than water." This phase may only be diplomatic or political but there can be no doubt that there does exist a bond of brotherhood between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxons race. This bond has recently been beautifully exemplified, by our cousin's contribution of \$335 towards the "Missus and Kid's Fund," obtained by means of the baseball match given by the American sailors and a subscription by all the United States warships in harbour. Now we are pleased to say, the compliment is returned, as H. E. Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., and several other gentlemen have made up the nice little sum of \$1,000 which will be transmitted to the relatives of Gunner Campbell. It will be remembered that when the U.S.S. *Wheeling* was firing a salute in honour of the birthday of the German Emperor, a box of ammunition accidentally exploded, killing Campbell and injuring several others, who are now progressing favourably. Captain Burwell and the officers of the *Wheeling* expressed their gratitude and communicated the matter to Admiral Watson, who also wrote thanking the donors. Admiral Watson and the officers of the *Wheeling* paid a call on H.E. the Governor, and further expressed their appreciation.

The reception of the gift must have, however, been also telegraphed to the U.S. Government as to-day Mr. Rounseville Wildman, Consul General, has courteously put a copy of the following telegram, received by Admiral Watson, from the United States Secretary of the Navy.

"Department wishes you to express its high appreciation of the great generosity shown by the residents of Hongkong in providing for families of killed and injured "Wheeling" accident."

The reception of the gift must have, however,

been also telegraphed to the U.S. Government as to-day Mr. Rounseville Wildman, Consul General, has courteously put a copy of the following telegram, received by Admiral Watson, from the United States Secretary of the Navy.

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The reception of the gift must have, however,

been also telegraphed to the U.S. Government as to

referred to was selected to carry it. These coins weighed only twenty-five pounds, but they must have concluded from its size that it weighed a ton, and he immediately began to groan in the most pitiful manner, exactly like a human being. When the coffin was put on his back he pretended to stagger and stagger down as if he was carrying a ten-ton gun. At the same time he turned his head and looked at me with a mournful expression that was easily read so much print. "Good heavens!" he seemed to say, "are you going to allow me to be crushed by this enormous burden?" We were all shrieking with laughter and tried to make him take his place in line, but not an inch would he budge. Finally he deliberately rolled over and knocked the coffin off. That settled it. We let the old rascal take the bell, and I could almost hear him chuckling as it was looped around his neck. Another mule was then blindfolded and took on the coffin without trouble." —*Singapore Free Press*.

#### HOW ANIMALS BEAT PAIN.

One of the most pathetic things is the manner in which the animal kingdom endures suffering. Take horses, for instance, in battle. After the first shock of a wound they make no sound. They bear the pain with a mule's wondering endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battlefield it comes from their loneliness, their loss of the human companion which seems absolutely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals. The dog will carry a broken leg for days wistfully but uncomplaining. The cat, stricken with stick or stone, or caught in some trap from which it gnaws its way to freedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure. Sheep and cattle often meet the lust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint. The dove shot unto death flies to some far-off bough, and as if dies the silence is unbroken save by the patter on the leaves of its own life-blood. The wounded deer speeds to some thick brake, and in painful submission waits for death. The eagle, shot in mid-air, fights to the last against the fatal summons. There is no moan or sound of pain, and the defiant look never falters from its eyes until the birds close over them never to uncover again. —*Verbal*.

#### WHAT ONE HEARS IN THE TELEPHONE.

"It is very hard to realise that the voice one hears over the telephone is not the voice of the person who is talking," said an electrician, chattering about the oddities of the business to a reporter of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*. "It seems exactly like the real tones drawn out thin and small and carried from a long distance by some mechanical means, but it is not. When one speaks into the instrument, a little diaphragm, like a drum-head, begins to vibrate, and each vibration sends a wave of electricity over the wire. These waves set up a minute vibration in another diaphragm at the opposite end, which jars the air and produces an imitation of the original voice. That's not a very scientific explanation, but it's accurate. The autograph-telegraph, which makes a facsimile of handwriting, is a fair parallel. You write your message with a pen, attached to a special electric apparatus, and a little ink syphon at the other end of the line exactly imitates every dot and curve. The result seems like the real thing, but is merely a first-class counterfeit. It's the same way exactly with the voice in the phone."

#### PAPER PULP FROM PEAT.

Advice from Montreal state that a company is being formed in that city for the purpose of manufacturing paper pulp from peat instead of spruce wood. The company, it is said, expects by its process to revolutionise the paper pulp industry of the country. The Canadian peat deposits are practically inexhaustible, and statisticians claim that there is sufficient peat to cover the consumption of paper for three centuries. The process to be used is simple, according to the statement made by the promoters. An alkali solution is used for the purpose of disintegrating and bleaching the peat. Charles-Lionas, a civil engineer, who has studied the paper pulp industry of Canada and the New England States, for some years, has acquired rights for the process. It is the intention of the company as soon as organised to erect near Montreal a mill having four hundred tons capacity. A sulphite mill of the same capacity will also be erected at a cost of \$50,000.

#### THE PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

The Ottawa papers received by mail, report at length the speech of the President of the Bank of Ottawa (Mr. Charles McGee) at the recent meeting of the shareholders, a summary of which was cabled at the time. Mr. McGee said:

"This Bank commenced business in December 1873. We are to-day calculating our twenty-fifth birthday, and I think the report submitted by the directors is one that should be satisfactory to the shareholders. It exhibits the result of a quarter of a century's almost continuous prosperity, not only in material wealth and strength, but in growth of public confidence."

"On the 30th November, 1898, the total deposits in all the banks amounted to \$246,000,000 and on the 31st October, 1899, according to the latest Government return, they were \$272,837,000, showing an increase of \$26,835,000 for the eleven months. Our proportion of this increase would be \$704,000 whereas the actual increase in our deposits for the year ending 30th November is \$1,815,000."

"The increase in loans and discounts is still more marked, being \$872,844. Our holding of municipal and railway securities is increased by \$16,941."

The circulation only increased by about the same amount as the increase of paid-up capital, as we have been for some time close up to our limit, and have circulated within the last three months over \$1,500,000 of other bank bills.

"Rates of call money have advanced during the last half of the year, but the competition for the better class of commercial business is so keen that discount rates have not advanced in proportion."

"The coming session of Parliament will probably be one of considerable interest to the banking community of Canada generally, as the usual decennial revision of the Bank Act is likely to come before the House then. Ten years ago very material improvements were introduced into the Act, more especially in the sections relating to circulation, but recent occurrences seem to indicate a necessity for closer control over the issues of each bank, particularly in view of the fact that each bank is in a measure responsible for the circulation of all the others. However this control may be secured, whether by means of the Canadian Bankers' Association, or through the finance department, it is to be hoped that a measure will be devised by which the issuing of notes for circulation beyond the limits prescribed by law will be decisively checked."

The lumber trade has been very active during the past season, almost everything fit for shipment has been sold and moved out, and prices have advanced very considerably, especially red pine and spruce lumber. It is just possible, however, that prices may have advanced too rapidly, and there may be danger of a reaction. The quantity of logs to be taken out this winter may be somewhat restricted, owing to the scarcity of and advance in the cost of labour.

Business of all kinds throughout the Dominion is active and profitable, the people generally are prosperous and contented, loyal to Queen and country, and proud of forming part of the great imperial power of Greater Britain. It occurs to me, however, that the advantages received from the connection with the mother country are not sufficiently appreciated. The very prosperity of the banks, as exemplified in the report we are considering, and the security for life and property enjoyed by the people of this country, is largely due to the protection afforded by the army and navy of Great Britain, and towards the maintenance of which Canada contributes nothing. The feeling is growing throughout the Dominion that "the time has come" for some amendment to the articles of co-operation, and that we should cease to occupy the undesirable position of taking all and giving nothing. It is true, we have recently, voluntarily, sent a thousand of our bravest and best young men to assist in maintaining the rights of British subjects in South Africa, and from present appearances the second contingent offered will likely be accepted, but that is not enough. The country can afford in addition to making greater provision for the defence of the different provinces, to follow the lead of Australia and Cape Colony, and make a direct annual contribution to the cost of supporting the British navy.

#### LORD MUTHEN'S INCOME.

Lord Methuen is fifty-five, and is reputed to have a private income of about £11,000 a year. He has a charming place in Wiltshire called Corsham Court, which he is unfortunately obliged, owing to the exigencies of his profession, to let. He married his cousin, Miss Sandford, of Somersettshire.

#### A HOSPITAL ON WHEELS.

Military and Medical authorities will do well to acquaint themselves with the results of the experiment that is about to be made in South Africa of employing, in conjunction with the war, an independent, self-supporting, fully equipped Hospital Train. When the war broke out iron frames of French pattern were sent to the Cape, and put together there, in view of the quick transport of the wounded from the front to the base. Each frame is furnished with three stretchers, which can be put into position in a few minutes in an ordinary railway carriage that has been cleared out. Thus space is gained, and the wounded men can be carried with comparative comfort. But though these simple means have yielded good results, it was considered by the British Central Red Cross Society that something more was needed, especially a complete military Hospital Train, having for some time been in use in Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and Italy—such train being usually composed of luggage vans with improvised fittings. In England, a train of this description has not hitherto been considered necessary, for there has been no war, and no prospect of war there for a couple of centuries. But the Society is surprised that India, with fighting to some extent almost always going on, the employment of Hospital Trains has not yet been adopted. For the purpose of the experiment that is now being made, the Royal Borough of Windsor contributed £6,000. Princess Christian gave £600, and about £3,000 have been subscribed by the Society, mainly out of the balance of a Red Cross Fund that was invested in the Princess name after the Soudan War of 1885. The construction of the train by the English General Hospital Company, of London, is now completed, and is ready to evacuate General Headquarters, and to provide a hospital for the wounded, and for two nurses. The first carriage has also been provided for the medical officers, and for the dispensary. The train will consist of seven coaches, each about 46 feet long, and will be provided with a central passage through the centre. The first carriage is divided into three compartments, for stores, for medical officers, and for two nurses. The second carriage has also been provided for the medical officers, and for the dispensary. The train will consist of seven coaches, each about 46 feet long, and will be provided with a central passage through the centre. The first carriage is divided into three compartments, for stores, for medical officers, and for two nurses. The second carriage has also been provided for the medical officers, and for the dispensary. 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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

## STORY OF A BOER SPY.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DEFENCE OF JOHANNESBURG.

A correspondent sends a story of a Transvaal spy which well illustrates the shrewdness and pertinacity which have made the Boer such a tactful and able enemy in the present war. It was just before the erection of the Johannesburg fort. The spy was ordered to report on the defences of Chatham.

While employed in collecting materials he came upon a certain secret subterranean passage connecting Fort Pitt with—nowhere. He tried hard to find out where that "some-where" might be, without avail. Rumour said it was Fort Clarence. But Fort Clarence was then—and is now, for that matter—used as a provost prison and access to its interior was strictly prohibited.

One way of getting within the walls there was, and the spy took it. He committed a somewhat serious offence against military discipline, for which he was RELEGATED TO THE RANKS AND IMPRISONED. As he had foreseen, he was consigned to Fort Clarence.

The proved sergeant in charge kept rabbits, which were sent up at night in a sort of underground passage that opened into the moat—at least, so the other prisoners affirmed. The spy ingratiated himself with the warden, and after a week or two, he was taken off shot drill, and promoted to the post of rabbit keeper in ordinary to the proved sergeant abroad. He looked carefully and conveniently after his four-footed charges. In fact, he spent the greater part of his time cleaning over and white-washing their under-garments, partitioning off the zebra and tore madly about the camp, levelling everything in their furious onset.

And now behind them, Tuaregs, *tellak* and lance in hand, ran swiftly, cutting down all who opposed them. In less than five minutes after the first rumblings of the approaching catastrophe had struck the French officers with dismay the camp was a pandemonium.

Three Tuaregs, their *lithane* waving, their fierce eyes gleaming in their turbaned heads, their long lances in hand, separated themselves from the mass of struggling men and beasts, and advanced in perfect silence, with that gliding movement peculiar to them, upon the central tent.

With an oath Colonel Lebrun darted forward, shot two, ran the other through the chest, receiving a spear-thrust in the shoulder as he did so, and plunged forward into the fray. With a cry of "Save the Colonel!" Raoul followed with his men. With desperate valour they hewed their way through the swarming Tuaregs, rallying stragglers and striving to restore some form of order among the panic-stricken men. But it was too late. The battle had, indeed, for the most part broken right through the camp and disappeared into the desert. But the black-veiled Tuaregs were everywhere.

It was now comparatively light and the massacre was nearly over. Most of the Senegalese had fallen beneath the knives and lances of the Tuaregs like corn before the scythe, and the tent of the French non-commissioned officers was leveled to the ground.

There and there the fight still lingered, but spasmodically as the last flickering efforts of an expiring lamp.

Colonel Lebrun's avenging column had been wiped out.

All this Raoul noted as he charged through the camp at his Colonel's side, with some twenty or so Senegalese behind him. The Tuaregs hanging on their flanks and fiercely barring them as they went. The Colonel's face was terrible to look upon. An awful rage and despair coursed his features, and a narrow crimson rivulet trickled from his left temple down his cheek, soaking his moustache. With unerring aim he struck down all who attempted to bar his progress, until the Tuaregs began to fall back before the blow's of this grizzled veteran, whom no lance seemed long enough to reach. Scattering the enemy, right and left, the gallant little band with numbers lessened left the stricken camp behind and emerged into the desert. There at least they would have room to die as Frenchmen should, hooped up among the trailing tent-ropes, slaughtered cattle, dead and dying bodies, and all the dire confusion which reigned within the rear.

Colonel Lebrun stood long and earnestly upon the sleeper, and the look in his eyes was very kind. The match by this time having gone out, the Colonel struck another, and lit a lantern which stood upon a small wooden chest. Then he beat over the sleeper and shook him.

"Raoul, mon ami," he said softly. "The young man's lips parted in a tender smile, "Angels, Angel, I come." "Raoul," repeated the Colonel in a louder, albeit a somewhat unsteady voice. "Awake, Raoul!"

"Ah! pardon, mon Colonel," stammered Raoul, springing up in confusion and bringing his hand smartly to the salute. "Pardon. . . I was dreaming."

"Yes, yes, I know, Raoul," grunted Colonel Lebrun, who had turned his back, and appeared often ely interested in some paper or other he had pulled from his pocket. "You young fellows are always dreaming—But look here!" and, facing round, he laid his hands upon the young man's shoulders. "Look here, Raoul! you must not dream any more, my lad! There is work there, work, bloody work, for us all this day, and, perhaps, *qui sait?* the ribbon for you. And for me—the Colonel's face suddenly assumed a graver aspect—"perhaps a soldier's death?"

"Mon Colonel this is not like you," said the younger man earnestly, and with a look of pain upon his face.

"No, you are right, Raoul, but I am not myself. Something tells me. A feeling of oppression . . . it will pass." The Colonel swept his hand across his forehead, and pulled perplexedly at his grizzled moustache. "It is very extraordinary," he murmured almost inaudibly, "after thirty-five years of continuous fighting to feel nervous."

"You were saying, mon Colonel—"

"Nothing, nothing, mon ami. But come; it wants half an hour to dawn. You had better order the *réserve* to be sounded, for at dawn we start; and, if heaven be good, 'ere another sun goes down the death of our brave comrades will have been avenged."

"And to that," chimed in Raoul fervently, "say amen."

The two men emerged from the tent. The air had got slightly warm, and was full of that soft balminess which heralds the approach of dawn. The moon had withdrawn herself among the swiftly-rising mists. It was very dark. The camp seemed strangely silent, and Colonel Lebrun shivered in spite of himself. A few red embers still glowed among little heaps of whitish ash. The other watch fires seemed to have gone out altogether, a fact which Raoul noted with considerable uneasiness, for it implied an uncontrollable apathy on the part of the sentries. He was about to make the remark to his Colonel, when suddenly a muffled sound broke the stillness. It grew louder. It took shape, and out of the deep shadows encompassing the camp came a sullen roar as of the thundering rush of hundreds of animals.

Raoul instinctively laid his hand upon his sword. Colonel Lebrun seemed rooted to the spot. Raoul seized him by the arm. "He did not stir. Then Raoul let him, and stumbling forward into the darkness, shouted:

"Aux armes! Aux armes! To arms! To arms!"

Simultaneously with his warning cry the alarm rang out clear and sharp from the far-eastern corner of the camp, the quarters of the French non-commissioned officers. Instantly all was confusion, and wild cries came from the startled soldiers. They scampered to their feet, and heavy with sleep, paused irresolute, bewildered, and momentarily panic-stricken. Meanwhile the roar of the approaching hosts increased in volume; mad bellowing rent the air, and the mimosa bushes forming the zebra could be heard crackling and snapping under the impact of heavy bodies.

"Aux baionnettes! Aux baionnettes!" shouted Raoul, striking some one who seemed disposed to fly strikingly backward. A few of the Senegalese, recovering from the first effect,

of surprised surprise, made a dash for the slacked rifles. Just then the first faint plimmer of the coming dawn appeared in the Eastern sky. Surrounding objects became every second more distinct, and Raoul, casting a swift glance about him, was able to estimate the full extent of the disaster. The Tuaregs, whom they had fondly imagined were ignorant of the vicinity of the pursuers, must, on the contrary, have been fully informed of the movements of the French column. They had stolen with their usual coolness upon the camp, and finding the sentries nodding at their posts, had determined to attack before dawn. Making use of a stratagem greatly in vogue among these savage warriors, they had driven their own cattle on the zebra, leaping in themselves through the breach. The maddened beasts, goaded from behind, crashed through the zebra and tore madly about the camp, levelling everything in their furious onset.

And now behind them, Tuaregs, *tellak* and lance in hand, ran swiftly, cutting down all who opposed them. In less than five minutes after the first rumblings of the approaching catastrophe had struck the French officers with dismay the camp was a pandemonium.

Three Tuaregs, their *lithane* waving, their fierce eyes gleaming in their turbaned heads, their long lances in hand, separated themselves from the mass of struggling men and beasts, and advanced in perfect silence, with that gliding movement peculiar to them, upon the central tent.

With an oath Colonel Lebrun darted forward, shot two, ran the other through the chest, receiving a spear-thrust in the shoulder as he did so, and plunged forward into the fray. With a cry of "Save the Colonel!" Raoul followed with his men. With desperate valour they hewed their way through the swarming Tuaregs, rallying stragglers and striving to restore some form of order among the panic-stricken men. But it was too late. The battle had, indeed, for the most part broken right through the camp and disappeared into the desert. But the black-veiled Tuaregs were everywhere.

It was now comparatively light and the massacre was nearly over. Most of the Senegalese had fallen beneath the knives and lances of the Tuaregs like corn before the scythe, and the tent of the French non-commissioned officers was leveled to the ground.

There and there the fight still lingered, but spasmodically as the last flickering efforts of an expiring lamp.

Colonel Lebrun's avenging column had been wiped out.

All this Raoul noted as he charged through the camp at his Colonel's side, with some twenty or so Senegalese behind him. The Tuaregs hanging on their flanks and fiercely barring them as they went. The Colonel's face was terrible to look upon. An awful rage and despair coursed his features, and a narrow crimson rivulet trickled from his left temple down his cheek, soaking his moustache. With unerring aim he struck down all who attempted to bar his progress, until the Tuaregs began to fall back before the blow's of this grizzled veteran, whom no lance seemed long enough to reach. Scattering the enemy, right and left, the gallant little band with numbers lessened left the stricken camp behind and emerged into the desert. There at least they would have room to die as Frenchmen should, hooped up among the trailing tent-ropes, slaughtered cattle, dead and dying bodies, and all the dire confusion which reigned within the rear.

Colonel Lebrun stood long and earnestly upon the sleeper, and the look in his eyes was very kind. The match by this time having gone out, the Colonel struck another, and lit a lantern which stood upon a small wooden chest. Then he beat over the sleeper and shook him.

"Raoul, mon ami," he said softly. "The young man's lips parted in a tender smile, "Angels, Angel, I come." "Raoul," repeated the Colonel in a louder, albeit a somewhat unsteady voice. "Awake, Raoul!"

"Ah! pardon, mon Colonel," stammered Raoul, springing up in confusion and bringing his hand smartly to the salute. "Pardon. . . I was dreaming."

Very quietly the Colonel struck a match, and, shading it with his hand, gazed upon a recumbent figure stretched out at full length upon a rough camp bed. It was that of a young man, whose long fair hair, and beard, partially concealed a mouth of singular sweetness. There were dark rings beneath his eyes and he breathed heavily, for he, like the others, was wearied out with the arduous work of the last few days. He made a feeble picture lying there, one arm flung carelessly above his head, the other resting lightly upon the hilt of a cavalry sabre. Colonel Lebrun stood long and earnestly upon the sleeper, and the look in his eyes was very kind. The match by this time having gone out, the Colonel struck another, and lit a lantern which stood upon a small wooden chest. Then he beat over the sleeper and shook him.

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## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FRZ. FERDINAND."

Captain G. Niclitch will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1900. [175b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT).

Takao Cargo at London Rates.

THE Company's Steamship

"PVRRHUS."

Captain Batt will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1900. [180b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"STENTOR."

Captain Jackson will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th February.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [151b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG."

Captain Outerbridge will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1900. [143b]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"BIRCHTOR."

will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 27th instant and will be followed by

S.S. "ST. REGULUS."

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1900. [132b]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEENKAI."

D. Davies, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March.

For Freight, &c., apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [148b]

## Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BENVENUE,"

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st January, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1900. [150b]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE,

"TRIESTE,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the office of the Undersigned before noon on the 13th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1900. [144b]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLEBRO' ANTWERP,

LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, both days at 10 A.M., upon notice of such damage being sent in beforehand to this office.

All claims must reach the Undersigned before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1900. [169b]

## Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ABERGELDIE," FROM PORTLAND, OR., YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1900. [4]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF LONDON," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1900. [4]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC"

are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns at Wanghai and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1900. [2]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BAYERN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

All Claims, must reach us before the 21st February, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1900. [150b]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEENKAI."

D. Davies, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March.

For Freight, &c., apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [148b]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship

"ANCONA."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1900. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. I. TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [39]

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship

"BENVENUE,"

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANCONA."

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, both days at 10 A.M., upon notice of such damage being sent in beforehand to this office.

All claims must reach the Undersigned before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.